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Such a condition attached to the sale of tickets, applying to all classes and persons alike, is not violative of the statute against discrimination, in places of amusement, on account of race, color or creed.

BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE—FALSE OATH—OMISSIONS FROM SCHEDULES.—A finding that the bankrupts, in failing to schedule the amount of a large sum of money received by them but a few days prior to the proceedings in bankruptcy, and claimed by them to have been stolen from a drawer in a roller-top desk in their storehouse, made a false oath, held, to be sustained by the evidence, and that no injustice was done by denying their petition for a discharge.—*Barton Bros. v. Texas Produce Co.*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, April 4, 1905. 14 Am. B. R. 502.

BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE—REVOCATION—SUFFICIENCY OF PETITION.—A petition for the revocation of a discharge should show that the petitioners had provable debts which were affected by the discharge, and where the only allegation therein with respect to the character of the petitioners is that they are creditors of the bankrupt, it is insufficient to show that they are “parties in interest” within section 14b, and the petition is properly dismissed.—*In re Chandler*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, April 11, 1905. 14 Am. B. R. 512.

BANKRUPTCY—AUCTIONEER—APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL.—The bankruptcy court has power, in advance of any particular occasion which may call for the selection of an auctioneer to sell a bankrupt’s estate, to designate some particular auctioneer to act for the trustee in that behalf, and the fact that he is denominated as official auctioneer is immaterial.—*In re Benjamin*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District, March 24, 1905. 14 Am. B. R. 481, aff’g 13 *id.* 18.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY—SPLITTING CLAIMS NOT SANCTIONED—TIME OF INTERVENTION.—Where the attorney for the petitioning creditors becomes a creditor by an assignment of a part of the claim of one of the petitioning creditors in an involuntary bankruptcy made after the filing of the petition, he may not be counted as a petitioning creditor.

After a hearing and dismissal of an involuntary petition, it is too late for any new creditor to intervene as a matter of right, and a denial of the application is proper.—*In re Tribelhorn*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, March 24, 1905. 14 Am. B. R. 491.

BANKRUPTCY—INSURANCE—POLICY HAD NO TECHNICAL CASH SURRENDER VALUE—ASSIGNABLE INTEREST PASSES TO TRUSTEE.—A policy of insurance upon a bankrupt’s life payable to his wife if living at his death, and if not,